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Vol II No 145

29 July 1986

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ALGERIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU290818 Tirana ATA in English GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 29 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, led by the minister of trade, Mustafa Benamar [name as received] arrived in our country on July 28. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, Head of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli, etc.

On July 28, talks began between the Albanian delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and the Algerian government trade delegation led by the Minister of Trade Mustafa Benamar. During the talks, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the course of the trade exchanges between the two countries and their further development.

In honour of the Algerian delegation the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci gave a dinner on July 28 which passed in a warm atmosphere.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND SFRY RAILROAD INAUGURATION

AU251253 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 24 (ATA) -- These days, it is informed that the construction of the Yugoslav part of the Titograd-Hani i Hotit railway line is over and the technical linkage with the Albanian part of the Hani i Hotit-Shkoder railway line is made.

As is known, the Shkoder-Hani i Hotit railway line was constructed by the end of 1984 and its inauguration was made in Bajza railway station on January 11, 1985. A delegation of the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia, led by the vice chairman of the Federal Committee for Communication and Intercommunication, Andrej Grahor was invited and took part in this ceremony.

Soon, the respective ceremony will be organized by the Yugoslav side as well and an Albanian Government delegation is invited and will take part in it.

DISTRICTS REPORT TO ALIA ON WHEAT HARVEST YIELDS

AU261904 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 23 July publishes on page 1 a 700-word letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, by the Gjirokastra District AWP Committee plenum, in which the committee reports that the wheat production plan has been fulfilled. The average yield on a district basis is 31.7 quintals per hectare. Several sectors and brigades report yields of 1 to 5 quintals per hectare over the plan. The 6-month meat, milk, and vegetable delivery plan has also been fulfilled.

Tirana Domestic Service in Albania at 1600 GMT on 26 July broadcasts the text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia by the Elbasan District AWP Committee, which reports that the wheat harvesting and delivery plan has been fulfilled: An average yield of 30.7 quintals per hectare was harvested over a total acreage of 13,551 hectares and yields of 50 to 52 quintals per hectare were harvested in the plain.

AWP PAPER CRITICIZES HARVEST PERFORMANCE

AU281645 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "With Mass Actions and a Militant Spirit, Everybody on His Feet To Complete the Day's Work in Agriculture!"]

[Excerpts] Recently there has been noticeable tardiness in completing daily tasks in agriculture, such as the harvest, threshing, and storage of wheat, care of the corn and other field crops, in the pace of the tobacco and bean harvest, the speed of haymaking and straw-gathering, and the planting of forage crops, etc. There is no valid excuse. Weather conditions are good, there is water, and plenty of electricity. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides have been delivered to the agricultural cooperatives. It is the imperative duty of the district party committees, the base organizations of the party in the agricultural cooperatives and their instruments to increase their controls, their organizational competence, and to further develop the spirit of mass action to realize and surpass all their tasks.

A Bitter and Constant Struggle Against Every Delay in the Completion of Agricultural Work.

[Passage omitted] Up to now the immediate wheat harvest has been 89 percent completed. The slow pace emerges more clearly when we remember that by 21 July the area harvested was more than 8,400 hectares below last year's figure, even though the harvest this year began 7 to 10 days earlier. What are the executive committees and managing organs of the agricultural cooperatives of the districts of Librazhd, Skrapar, Pogradec, Puke, and Tepelene waiting for? Why these delays in threshing wheat in the districts of Diber, Gramsh, Korce, Librazhd, Mat, Permet, and Skrapar? Why do the managers of the agricultural cooperatives of these districts not analyse this tardiness, which has caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat to the economy? Why were the culprits of this tardiness not called to account?

Last year good work was done in the simultaneous planting of spring and summer corn, and planned targets were surpassed. Many districts have pledged themselves to overfulfill corn production, thus ensuring the achievement of planned cereal production. So that this pledge should not remain merely on paper, work here must be intensified. But this cannot be achieved when grass chokes some of our plots (in all districts), when we put off watering the crops and allow the leaves to dry out (Durres, Kruje, Lezhe, etc), when we sit and wait for crop-spraying planes (Sarande, Lushnje), and fail to intervene at once to protect every plant and stalk of corn from pests, when we are content with the reported figures on summer corn sowing and do not pursue this task until every portion of the land is sown, or when we put off our care of the crops, from thinning-out onwards. The Ministry of Agriculture only monitors one indicator in the care of the wheat fields -- watering. Does it not strike the directors of this department forcibly that not even the first watering has been entirely completed in all the fields, and as for the second watering, the figures are merely symbolic? There is no objective reason to justify this delay in the care of the corn. There is ample water, no lack of electricity, and supplies of chemical fertilizer and pesticides are assured.

Shortcomings are found in work organization, effective and preventive control, and in the spread of a knowledge of advanced work experience. And these shortcomings stretch from the Ministry of Agriculture down to the base. On 23 July, out of some 50 persons from this ministry appointed to special work groups for control and assistance at the base, there were in fact only 15 at their task. Five persons were only formally on the list (they had begun their holiday), and some 30 people, as we were told, "had just returned from the fields and were about to set out for them again."

In the tobacco and bean harvests the great mass action of gleaning has begun. Even a cursory survey of this mass action reveals impermissible delays. There is no daily monitoring of the tobacco harvest by the information office of the Ministry of Agriculture, but merely weekly reports. Through lack of information, let us refer to the situation of a few days ago, on 16 July. Why were such delays in the tobacco harvest permitted as in the districts of Durres (28 percent), Fier (31 percent), Gramsh (12 percent), Kruje (10 percent), Lezhe (26 percent) and Skrapar (26 percent), which are so far below the national average tobacco harvest indicators, especially in comparison with the districts of Lushnje and Elbasan (79 and 50 percent). Dried-out leaves are evident even in those districts that are working at a relatively fast pace. To permit such delays means a reduction in both quantity and quality of production, a failure to achieve all the income possible, and a failure to justify the major investments made in this industrial crop.

One can say the same thing about beans. While cooperativists have gathered and threshed the beans in their yards, the bean harvest has only been 21 to 37 percent fulfilled in the agricultural cooperatives of the districts of Vlore, Sarande, Kruje, Durres, and Elbasan, and threshing is still further behind. Could not hard-hitting mass actions be organized in these districts, as has been done in Lushnje?

In some districts, and notably in Diber, Durres, Fier, Kruje, Lezhe, Mat, Kukes, Mirdite, Tepelene, etc., livestock was not well prepared for the winter and there were shortcomings in the provision of fodder. The consequences were felt, and are still being felt, in failures to fulfill the planned output of dairy milk production quota because the cows are not fed properly. This phenomenon, in a year when weather conditions have been favorable for forage crops, testifies clearly to a continuing underestimation of stock-raising in general, and forage crops in particular. Work done in recent days to secure fodder in these districts also shows that no lessons have been learned from these difficulties. In the districts of Diber, Mat, and Mirdite, the tasks of haymaking have only been fulfilled by 38, 38, and 16 percent respectively, while the planting of cabbage for forage purposes has only been completed by 16, 28, and 32 percent respectively. In low-lying and coastal regions, where conditions should enable the entire planned quantity of hay to be gathered, work is slow. Many of these districts (Lushnje, Lezhe, Elbasan, Tirana, Vlore, Shkoder, Kruje, Durres, Berat), despite the vast amounts of grass this year, have fulfilled their tasks by only 25 to 55 percent. What are the managers and of these districts and of the agricultural cooperatives waiting for? When we realized that July is the best month for planting forage cabbages, and when the wheat fields are made available on time, the slow pace on this labor front can only be explained by low mobilization and poor organization. Elbasan and Shkoder have planted 83 and 81 percent of their forage cabbage. Is there any objective reason why Berat, Fier, Kruje, Lezhe, Lushnje, Sarande, Tirana, and Vlore should record figures of 50 to 60 percent? No. Meanwhile, delays in gathering straw are impermissible. Does it not hurt the eyes of managers (and of course, first of all, their feeling of responsibility, and perhaps their pocket) when straw still lies in the fields, or is only moved to the sides of the fields without being properly stocked?

Such examples of backwardness could be cited in market gardening too, in the care of sunflowers and forage crops, etc. Such undesirable phenomena must be stopped at once, and, on every front, every agricultural task must be completed properly and within the allotted time. Now, more than every, mobilization and self-sacrifice is demanded of our agricultural workers. They have never hesitated to mount a general offensive when the situation has demanded it. But managers must match the working people's readiness, militant spirit and self-sacrifice with sophisticated working methods, efficiency in organizing, managing, and controlling work. It is the imperative duty of district party committees, of the base organizations of the party in the agricultural cooperatives, and their instruments, to throw themselves into the offensive with continual mass actions to emerge from this retrograde situation, [paragraph continues]

while increasing the organizing and controlling competence and the vanguard exemplariness of communists, plenum members, elected representatives of every forum, cadres and specialists.

LEADERS MEET VOLUNTEERS IN NORTHEASTERN AREAS

AU261340 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania on 18 July publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 700-word report of meetings that Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, had in the cities of Peshkopi and Burrel, respectively on 16 and 17 July, with cadres and specialists from central departments and institutions who had volunteered some time ago to work for periods of 2 to 3 years in the districts of Diber and Mat responding to a call by the AWP and Ramiz Alia's instructions at the 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum. The report says that the meeting was also attended by local leaders. The cadres informed Lenka Cuko about their work in their respective sectors to improve economic performance, particularly in the mining sector: "On the basis of the experience gained, ideas were exchanged on the further improvement of the organization and management of work in the chrome mines, in some agricultural cooperatives, particularly at brigade and sector level, in elevating the role of production specialists, and so forth."

According to the report, Lenka Cuko congratulated the cadres on their work in the name of the AWP Central Committee and Ramiz Alia personally, and went on to stress that "the AWP organizations and organs, as well as the state and economic organs, should assist the volunteer cadres and specialists more vigorously," in order to raise production efficiency everywhere.

The same paper publishes on 20 July on page 1 and 2 a 700-word report on a similar meeting with volunteer cadres and specialists in the cities of Bajram Curri and Kukes on 18 and 19 July; the meeting was addressed by Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary.

Tirana Domestic Service in Albania at 1800 GMT on 24 July broadcasts a 4-minute report of a similar meeting of volunteer cadres and specialists in Mirdite and Puke districts, who were addressed by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee and Politburo member.

DAMAGES FROM TURKISH DETENTION OF PLANE ASSESSED

AU251142 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[:On the Damages Suffered by Balkan Airlines" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA) -- According to Mr. Velichko Velichkov, president of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation Economic Organization, the damages suffered by Balkan Airlines as a result of the illegal 90-hour detention of the Bulgarian passenger jet by the Turkish authorities in Istanbul amount to more than 200,000 dollars. "The sum is considerably greater than the one we deposited as a guarantee of 150,000 dollars with the Turkiye Is Bankasi", he said in an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Mr. Velichko Velichkov, who is also first deputy minister of transport, points out that the Bulgarian side preserves the right to bring an action for damages.

"The detention of the passenger jet, the fact that we had to send another plane to pick up the passengers which had to be supplied with everything necessary for our passengers cost us more than 200,000 dollars", Mr. Velichko Velichkov said.

The moral damage -- the accusation of our airlines company and the detention of the plane when we had observed all norms of international law -- is enormous. We will inform the International Civil Aviation Organization as well as all airlines with which we are working of this act of the Turkish authorities. "(?This) may happen to other airlines too", Mr. Velichko Velichkov stressed.

LIGHT INDUSTRY PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU281521 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 28 (BTA) -- A protocol has been signed here on the further cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the field of the light industry. It provides for the broadening of the direct contacts and for the setting up of joint Bulgaro-Soviet enterprises for ready-made clothes, footwear and knitwear, as well as for the finding of new and unconventional forms for cooperation in the resolution of problems of special interest for the two countries.

There will be established several joint enterprises for sportswear - for training shoes, for knitwear and for clothes made of pure cotton. There will be also built two small joint enterprises - for sports shoes and for suits made of coated cotton fabrics for winter sports clothes. The future Bulgaro-Soviet science and production corporation will produce electronic devices and microprocessors for the light industry.

ALEKSANDROV AWARDED DIMITROV ORDER, USSR HONORS

AU2521856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The State Council has awarded Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov the Georgi Dimitrov Order for active participation in the building of socialism and on the occasion of his 50th birthday. The greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov in this connection points out that he grew up in the beneficial April climate to be one of the eminent figures of the party and the state, and inspired builder of the developed socialist society, and a fervent champion of the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The greetings message conveys wishes to the birthday celebrator for good health and vigor in order that he may continue to fight and work just as selflessly for the good and happiness of the people and for the further socialist upsurge of our dear native land.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov the Red Banner Order for his services to the development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

PLAN TO BOOST CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION DECREED

AU281627 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 July p 1

[Editorial: "Strict Order, Responsibility, and Discipline in Industry for Man"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Council of Ministers adopted a decree on increasing the responsibility of the economic organizations and people's councils for the situation in the domestic market. This document is a continuation and a new confirmation of the BCP's strategic line for further increasing the people's standard of living. It gives concrete form to the task of adopting the new qualitative approach to working out and implementing social policy set by the 13th BCP Congress. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech at the 5 July 1986 meeting organized by the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the Bureau of the Council of Ministers is of fundamental importance for implementing the new approach. Our times and today's requirements pose new goals and tasks. The decree creates many preconditions for bringing about a turning point in the struggle to increase the production of goods and services for the population, in accordance with the constantly growing needs and the means of paying.

Production is the basic realm for cracking the "hard nuts" in the whole range of problems connected with the great tasks of satisfying the market's need for consumer goods, and improving and diversifying services. Goods manufacturing plants and enterprises have been given the right, without any limitations or restrictions, to use their own financial resources and bank credits for constructing, modernizing, reconstructing, and renewing ovens, dairies, shops for services, and other installations for producing, purchasing, and selling goods and services to the population. The construction of these installations must, above all, be done on an economic basis. In order to create objective conditions for increasing the production of goods and services for the population, from the beginning of next year, when production of goods and services does not reach the minimum amount provided by the "Labor Wages" fund of the plants and the enterprises, this fund is to decrease in proportion to the shortfall.

The decree assigns a new role and functions to trade. Together with the economic organizations producing consumer goods and services, the Council of Ministers, the National Agro-Industrial Complex, the Central Cooperative Union, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils have full responsibility for the state and stability of the domestic market. When disturbances arise in the market as a result of weaknesses in the trade organization, then the relevant trade organization will be held responsible. For this purpose, from the beginning of September, a new system will go into operation for monthly evaluation of the consumer goods and services for the population in the domestic market, in which the degree of to which consumer needs are satisfied will be the main criterion. The decree envisages that sanctions will be imposed when this requirement is not fulfilled: decrease in the actual "Labor Wages" fund of the relevant economic trusts, plants, and enterprises as well as the salaries of leading cadres and specialists in proportion to unsatisfied needs; and deprivation of additional labor compensation for economic results, and of efficiency awards. [paragraph continues]

In order to stop the unjustifiable efforts of many economic trusts and combines to increase the share of luxuries and delicacies at the expense of consumer goods, the trusts and combines in question will be obliged to transfer their entire profit to the [state] budget income when they have not satisfied the market needs. The executive committees of the okrug people's councils are obliged to conduct a weekly analysis and evaluation of the market situation, and adopt additional measures for the regular supply of the population, improving services, and establishing strict control over the work of the trade system and the public servicing enterprises.

The decree affords greater possibilities to the Central Cooperative Union and the other trade organizations, which will now be able to purchase without any restrictions vegetable and animal products, fruits, live animals, and so on, from the personal and auxiliary farms and unlimited quantities of agricultural production from the agro-industrial complexes. Simultaneously, every producer has been allowed to sell his products on the domestic market.

The decree gives a special place to the prices of goods and services for the population. It is not uncommon that many enterprises and combines, in their striving to obtain more profit for themselves and their collective, and in contradiction with the interests of society, manipulate the prices, set their level arbitrarily, or with the tacit agreement of the responsible organizations. This practice will decisively end. The decree obliges the Committee on Prices at the Council of Ministers before the end of August 1986 to complete the review of all prices of goods, including the prices of goods which have been unjustifiably increased during the current year, and bring them into accord with the normatively set prices. The amount obtained from the unjustifiably increased prices is to be added as income to the state budget.

The decree obliges the Committee on Prices, the Trade Ministry, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils to increase control in order to prevent hidden price increases, and substituting consumer goods with luxurious goods and delicacies. The amounts obtained by the economic organizations and citizens by violating the price system and selling goods for speculative prices are to be added to the state budget or confiscated in favor of the state. When the violator is an economic organization, it must pay a fine amounting to 50 percent of the completed production. The materials related to the violation are to be given to the prosecutor's office, and the leaders of the relevant organizations are to be immediately released from their posts.

The entire complex of decisions, incorporated in the decree of the Council of Ministers, create objective conditions for a decisive reconstruction in the great and comprehensive activity related to producing goods and services for the population, for making the market system a more dynamic one, and for much better satisfying the consumer needs.

The tasks which have been posed significantly increase the responsibility of the leading cadres at all levels of the party, trade union, Fatherland Front, and Komsomol organs and organizations. Their contribution can be exceptional in organizing production, trade, and the system of services. The role and importance of the territorial economic complexes also grows. The okrug economy and the economy of the conurbation systems must be elevated to a new structural and organizational level. It must assume an ever more decisive place both in the production of goods and services for the population, and in organizing the effective activity of the trade system. The decree obliges the minister of trade to exercise a strict control and prevent the supply of good from the centralized funds, when the relevant okrug has not fulfilled its obligations related to producing these goods according to the system of self-supply. The same rights and obligations are given to the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, vis-a-vis the conurbation systems.

This is not only a sanction, this is also a stimulus. Our country has sufficient production capacities, and cadre and scientific potential. These capacities will grow along the road of reconstruction, modernization, and new construction, and thus the task of better satisfying the consumer needs and of increasing the payment ability of the population will be solved in shorter terms and in a faster pace. The stimuli and sanctions envisaged in the decree of the Council of Ministers are economic levers which will render this process more dynamic and will create objective conditions of implementing the strategic goal posed by the 13th BCP Congress -- for a new qualitative approach toward working out and implementing social policy, and for further increasing the Bulgarian people's standard of living.

ZHAIVKOV RECEIVES NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AU250846 Sofia BTA in English 1728 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov said today that Bulgaria attaches great importance to the promotion of her relations with France.

Receiving the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador of France Mr. Bertrand Guillem de Lataillade, he noted that bilateral relations are continuing their upgrade development. The political contracts between the two countries are active. Bulgaria wishes to promote cooperation in the economic field too, which presupposes making maximum use of the operation contactual basis.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed Bulgaria's devotion to the preservation of peace on the planet. This country will continue to spare no efforts to this end, proceeding from the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty.

On his part the newly appointed ambassador of France stressed that there exist many and lasting similarities between the peoples of the two countries and that regardless of the difference in their political systems the will to live in peace is common as well as the striving to overcome the tension in Europe by means of dialogue and cooperation. He emphasized the readiness of France to broaden the trade, economic and cultural relations with Bulgaria.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH MALTESE MINISTER

AU241531 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- "I am convinced that this fruitful visit will set a very beginning for long-term economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Malta. Our countries have a lot of common interests, such as the struggle for peace and the securing of social progress," Mr. Wistin Abela, Malta's deputy prime minister and minister of finance, told a BTA reporter here today.

"We discussed questions of mutual interest, proceeding from the economic capabilities of the two countries. We paid primary attention to cooperation in ship-building, to the establishment of joint ventures in Malta, to joint entry in third countries' markets. We will also expand our trade. Malta supplies Bulgaria mainly with textiles, and imports cement, printed circuits. We would like to get deliveries of fresh fruits and vegetables. Fine cooperation could be realized through the establishment of joint ventures for the manufacturing of data-processing machines, of personal computers, of manual instruments and for carrying out assembly work."

The Maltese guest was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, by Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, and by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade.

In the course of their talks, they surveyed the state of bilateral economic relations and the fulfillment of the existing agreements and contracts, and they mapped out new trends of interaction. [Passage omitted]

Taxation Agreement Signed

AU241518 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance of Bulgaria, and the Hon. Wistin Abela, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Malta, signed today an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation.

According to this agreement, the incomes of physical persons (including those of working citizens and students) and bodies corporate, attained in one of the countries, would not be taxed in both countries. The aim is to encourage cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres and the establishment of joint enterprises.

REPORT ON SYRIAN GRAND MUFTI KUFTARU VISIT

AU251412 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA) -- The visit to Bulgaria of Syria's Grand Mufti Ahmad Kuftaru ended today. He was here at the invitation of the Chief Mufti's office of the Moslems in Bulgaria.

During his stay in Bulgaria, the Syrian guest was briefed on the state of the Moslem faith here. He had meetings and talks with Grand Mufti Miran Topchiev and with other Moslem clergymen in Sofia, Plovdiv and Pazardzhik. He had meetings with the Bulgarian Moslem boards. Grand Mufti Kuftaru visited mosques and took part in religious services.

The Syrian guest was received by the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front Mr Pencho Kubadinski. He visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he held talks with Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations.

Grand Mufti Kuftaru read a lecture in Sofia on Islam and world peace. The lecture was organized by the Institute of International Relations and Socialist Integration with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. It was attended by clergymen, researchers, public figures and ambassadors of Islamic states.

PAPER CONTRASTS APPROACHES TO VERIFICATION

AU281305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 86 p 6

[Ivan Broz article: "On the Initiatives of the Warsaw Pact's Budapest Session; On Disarmament and Verification" -- capitalized passages published in bold face]

[Excerpts] THE BUDAPEST SESSION OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER-STATES UNANIMOUSLY EXPRESSED THE READINESS FOR THE BROADEST POSSIBLE COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATES IN THE INTEREST OF HALTING THE FEVERISH ARMS BUILDUP ON EARTH, AND AVERTING IT IN OUTER SPACE IN THE INTEREST OF DISARMAMENT. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE SHOWING A RELIABLE WAY TO FULFILLING THE IDEAS OF PEACE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AMONG STATES HAVING DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS. ONE OF THEM IS THE APPEAL TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE VERIFICATION IN ALL SPHERES AND IN ALL STAGES OF THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT BY EMPLOYING NATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL MEANS AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL PROCEDURES, ALL THE WAY TO ON-SITE INSPECTION. THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES HAVE CLEARLY INTIMATED THAT THEY ARE FULLY PREPARED TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT ALSO AS REGARDS OTHER VERIFICATION MEASURES. [passage omitted]

The best evidence of the Soviet Union's goodwill and willingness to accede to effective verification measures, including on-site inspections, certainly rests in the fact that the USSR has agreed that seismographs -- operated by Soviet and American scientists -- be installed in the the immediate vicinity of the Soviet nuclear firing range [strelnice] near Semipalatinsk. Thus the USSR has convincingly shown that the observance of a possible agreement banning nuclear weapons tests can be verified. Seismographs are also to be installed in the future in the vicinity of the American nuclear firing range in the Nevada desert. [passage omitted] Although the governments of the two countries do not officially take part in this action, they will receive all data acquired at the two locations. These data will also be published.

BUT THE ISSUE OF EFFECTIVE VERIFICATION IS BY FAR NOT A "PRIVATE" AFFAIR OF THE NUCLEAR SUPERPOWERS ALONE. THE FACT THAT OTHER, NON-NUCLEAR, COUNTRIES CAN POSITIVELY CONTRIBUTE IN THIS SPHERE IS ATTESTED TO BY THE REPEATED OFFERS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF ARGENTINA, MEXICO, SWEDEN, GREECE, TANZANIA, AND INDIA TO HELP VERIFY ANY HALTING OF NUCLEAR TESTS AND ELIMINATE DOUBTS ABOUT OBSERVANCE OR POSSIBLE VIOLATION. Such assistance could be realized by means of adequate on-site verification, as well as other measures on the territories of the superpowers and on the soil fo these six countries. [passage omitted]

THE IMPORTANCE OF AVERTING A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE IS OBVIOUS. BUT ONE MUST ALSO NOT PERMIT THE "CONVENTIONAL GENIES" TO BE RELEASED. ALSO THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS ALONE COULD CAUSE A CATASTROPHE. [passage omitted]

This is the main reason that the socialist countries are systematically striving for concrete, tangible progress also in the area of the reduction of non-nuclear weapons. As it is known, in the Budapest Appeal the Warsaw Pact states propose a gradual reduction within agreed deadlines of the number of armed forces and conventional armaments in such a way as to reduce at the beginning of the 1990's the number of ground forces and tactical offensive air forces of the two alliances by roughly 25 percent compared with current strength. This reduction would constitute more than half a million on each side. The grouping of armed forces facing one another in Europe would thus decrease by more than a million men.

This involves a matter that is politically and militarily very important and for which no parallel exists. The reduction must be carried out gradually within agreed deadlines, military parity being constantly maintained at a lower level without the security of any side being affected. SUCH A COMPLEX OPERATION THEREFORE NECESSARILY REQUIRES RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE VERIFICATION. THE WARSAW PACT STATES PROPOSE THAT, TOGETHER WITH THE MEASURES AIMED AT VERIFYING THE PROCESS OF REDUCTION, ONE BEGIN OBSERVING THE MILITARY ACTIVITY OF THE TROOPS THAT WILL BE LEFT AFTER THE REDUCTION. The two alliances could exchange within an agreed deadline figures on the total number of ground forces and tactical offensive air forces in the reduction zone. That would, in particular, apply to that part of theirs that is subject to reduction, and also the one that will be left over after the reduction. They would also exchange lists of military formations to which the reduction applies. The socialist states go so far as to even propose that the names of these formations be provided, together with their numerical strength, their location, and the number of the basic agreed types of weapons that are being reduced. Information would be provided about the beginning and the conclusion of reduction. [passage omitted]

As can be seen, the Warsaw Pact states approach this so delicate an issue, which verification in the military area unquestionably is, with their eyes open, sincerely, and with an interest in seeing agreements fulfilled. Now it is up to the other side to respond. Until now it has not reacted adequately. Neither in the area of the materialization of its own reduction of troops -- not to mention armament -- nor in relation to verification measures.

FOR EXAMPLE, AT THE VIENNA TALKS ON REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, THE WESTERN COUNTRIES HAD AND CONTINUE TO HAVE EXAGGERATED DEMANDS IN RESPECT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCOMPANYING AND VERIFICATION MEASURES. THAT, FOR EXAMPLE, IS ATTESTED TO BY THE DEMAND FOR 30 ON-SITE INSPECTIONS ANNUALLY DURING THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IS NOT TO BE INCREASED, WHEN PREVIOUSLY THEY WERE SATISFIED WITH 18 SUCH INSPECTIONS. THEY ARE DEMANDING DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT TROOPS, IN THE FORM OF THEIR EXACT NUMBER, STRUCTURE, AND LOCATION ALL THE WAY TO THE LOWEST LEVELS. THEY ASSERT "ENTITLEMENT" TO SOME MEASURES CONCERNING THE ACTIVITY OF TROOPS OUTSIDE A GARRISON, WHICH TRANSCEND THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AGREED REGION OF REDUCTION. IN DOING THIS THEY VIOLATE THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY.

EDITORIAL REPORTS CITES HARVEST, STORAGE PROBLEMS

AU271529 [Editorial Report] CSSR agricultural papers on 22 and 23 July publish three articles devoted to problems related to the current harvest.

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 22 July carries on page 1 a 1,300-word editorial article by Ondrej Vanek, minister of agriculture and food in the Czech SR, entitled: "The Harvest Is Everybody's Concern." After stating that in order to maintain self-sufficiency in cereals, it is necessary this year "to harvest 7.5 million tons," including corn -- which means harvesting an average of 4.5 tons per hectare on this year's acreage -- Vanek points out that according to the estimates worked out by the Czech Statistics Office, this year's per hectare yields of basic cereals will be 55,000 tons less than envisaged, that is, 0.05 tons per hectare less than planned. To stress the effect of this underfulfillment, Vanek recalls that in the first year of the 7th 5-Year Plan the cereals harvest was 1.3 million tons less than planned, so that the goal of harvesting 36 million tons of cereals in the 7th 5-Year Plan as a whole was underfulfilled by 80,000 tons. This spring, Vanek goes on to say, it was necessary to plow under a considerable acreage of winter crops; and despite extensive supplementary sowing of spring crops, the acreage to be harvested this year is smaller than originally planned and does not allow the utilization of alternative harvesting technologies. However, he adds, the crops are developing quicker than in recent years and promise to ripen well.

Vanek then states that the republic has at its disposal 452 harvester thresher machines more than last year, and that 1,253 of the total 13,540 harvesting combines are new. "However," he continues, "we are considerably worried about the grain storage, because the grain reserves in the storage facilities of the Agricultural Supplies and Procurement enterprise are higher than they used to be in the preceding years." We have instructed all agricultural enterprises to use every suitable roofed facility for storing grain, Vanek says, and nonagricultural ministries, too, have already offered storage facilities for about 300,000 tons of grain; nevertheless storage space is still lacking for almost 560,000 tons, particularly in the Central, East, West and North Bohemian regions. Storage space for 1,560,000 tons of wheat for food and 500,000 tons of malted barley, as well as for other grain for food, has been prepared.

Vanek concludes by calling for various kinds of pledges and competitions; for measures to prevent the danger of fire; for caution to prevent losses; and for coordinated help on the part of citizens.

On the same day the paper carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by Engineer H. Hanzlova in the "Our Commentary" column, entitled: "To Decide in Time." She begins by saying that "even despite the literally record cereal harvest during the last 2 years, it has been rather difficult to procure the entire needed amount of food grain in the required quality. This will be no easy matter this year, also, as indicated by the acreage and current state of cereals, particularly winter cereals. In fact, the possibilities for selecting crops with prerequisites corresponding to the valid quality norms are considerably limited, partly because this spring one had to plow under substantially larger acreages of winter cereal in the Czech SR than one usually reckons with. Moreover, 58,000 hectares of thin winter wheat had to be additionally sown with spring barley or other spring crops. Thus the current situation in the fields makes it necessary for the flour mills and bakeries to buy more than two-thirds of this year's total wheat production, whereas usually about 40 percent of the cereal crops is sufficient for this purpose."

The author then points out that "insistence on the traditional norm of 750 grams as the weight of 1,000 grains would, under this year's conditions, be an almost insurmountable obstacle to fulfilling 100 percent the planned procurement of 1,563,000 tons of wheat for food." She suggests that one should "adjust," that is, lower the norm from the very beginning of procurement, and permit the procurement of wheat weighing less than prescribed per grain, since this will have to happen anyway later; last year this happened after a 1-month delay, the author concludes.

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 23 July carries on pages 1 and 2 an approximately 850-word article by Engineer Miroslav Belansky, director general of the Slovak Agricultural Supplies and Procurement enterprise, entitled: "Harvest 1986 Sets Up New Demands." He states that this year the enterprise has to procure 1.202 million tons of grain crops for the state fund, and more than 1.4 million tons for the fodder fund; the storage facilities available for this purpose include hangards, silos, and other facilities for 2.038 million tons of grain, as well as temporary facilities for 80,000 tons. If need be, Belansky says, one will also use free concrete sites [volne betonove skladky] for more than 40,000 tons of grain. Although the facilities in Slovakia can now store more than 83,000 tons of grain more than last year, this is not sufficient for the entire planned grain procurement amount, he says; that is why the storage space of several organizations of the agricultural complex (beer breweries and malt plants enterprise; Palma enterprise; flour mills and pasta production enterprise) will also have to be used.

PITRA CHAIRS MEETING OF AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS

AU251753 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jul 86 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Statewide Meeting of Secretaries of Regional CPCZ Committees"]

[Text] Prague -- A statewide consultative meeting of secretaries of regional CPCZ committees in charge of party work in agriculture was held in Prague on Wednesday [23 July]. It was chaired by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The meeting was also attended by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Rudolf Vanco, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; the ministers of agriculture and food of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics; and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives.

The meeting discussed the course to be taken by party agencies and organizations in the agricultural-food industry complex in ensuring the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan of National Economic Development and on the state executive plan for 1987. The necessity was stressed in this connection of consistently breaking down the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and of the 1987 plan into specific measures in the economic production units and enterprises of the agricultural-food industry complex. The stage of itemizing the 5-year plan must be used to deal, in particular, with the weak spots. The economic plan must be comprehensive, mutually interlinked, and consistently ensure the congress line everywhere.

The meeting dealt, furthermore, with current problems of the party's political work in agriculture and the food industry in ensuring the tasks of the 1986 state plan.

As was stated, in spite of generally good results of the agricultural-food industry complex in the first half of the year, agricultural enterprises must embark on a more exacting line of effective intensification, a line that must be aimed at cutting costs and eliminating losses. Intra-enterprise management must be substantially improved by introducing effective economic accountability [khozraschet] and improving the methods of organizing labor and remuneration. More active use must be made of intra-enterprise economic tools to further strengthen labor and technological discipline. Food industry enterprises, too, must more effectively mobilize untapped internal potentials in the interest of successfully coping with the demanding qualitative indicators of the financial plan, raising quality, and expanding the range of products.

In the discussion, the secretaries of regional party committees reported on the work of party agencies and organizations in ensuring a high quality of the harvest, the results of which will have a decisive influence on the fulfillment of the tasks of the first years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the same time it was noted that good conditions have been established in terms of supplies of materials and technology for minimizing harvest losses through dedicated and top quality work, ensuring an economical operation of technology, and adhering to qualitative requirements.

BILAK, JANAK TOUR WEST SLOVAK REGION 25 JUL

LD252131 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was on a working visit of the West Slovak region today. He was accompanied by Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

At the Livestock Production Research Institute, the Director of the Institute, Academician Jan Plesnik, informed him about the role and the latest achievements of this important research institute. Comrade Vasil Bilak praised the economic results of the institute and the high profitability of the funds invested in livestock production.

At the Unified Agricultural Cooperative Svornost in Neverice, Comrade Vasil Bilak was informed on the present course of the harvest, which is continuing under difficult conditions just as in the other districts of the region. In a conversation with combine drivers he interested himself in the organization of labor and forms of remuneration.

In the afternoon, Comrade Vasil Bilak visited the farm of the permanent agriculture exhibition Agrokomplex with its center in Calovo in the Dunajska Streda district. In a conversation with management workers he emphasized the fact that agricultural workers are finding ways of obtaining the largest possible yield from the soil, even during unfavorable climatic conditions, by means of well-thought-out agricultural technical processes.

JAKES VISITS ZDAR DISTRICT, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD242036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Zdar nad Sazavou district today, met officials of the district CPCZ Committee and senior economic staff of important enterprises to discuss their experience in implementing the tasks of the state plan in the first half-year. He paid tribute to the results achieved, and concentrated their attention on the need to step up activity and initiative in speeding up technical progress and modernizing technology, to overcome liberalist [liberalisticky] tendencies and subjective thinking. At the Zdar Engineering Works and Foundry, Comrade Milos Jakes expressed interest primarily in scientific and technological developments in the field of rolling equipment and welding machinery, which this enterprise produces in the framework of cooperation and specialization with the countries of the CEMA.

In the afternoon he met district agricultural officials, and was briefed on the harvest preparations and progress on the winter barley harvest, which has already begun in low-lying areas of Zdar district.

GDR PROTESTS EXPLOSIVE ATTACK ON BORDER

LD281315 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jul (ADN) -- A provocative and serious attack using explosives against the GDR state border, was carried out in the early hours of 28 July 1986 near the Friedrichstrasse-Zimmerstrasse border crossing point in the center borough of the GDR capital. Considerable material damage resulted and the life and health of GDR citizens were endangered in an irresponsible manner.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protested to the Senat of Berlin (West) over this serious act of violence, and demanded that the culprits be called to account and ensure that in the future everything will be done to stop such provocations.

For all the consequences that may result from such serious provocations, the Senat of Berlin (West) bears sole responsibility.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO POLES ON ANNIVERSARY

AU271713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Sed Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, addressed the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, and to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades:

On the 42d anniversary of the Rebirth of Poland we convey to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, to the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and to the fraternal Polish people most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the Sed Central Committee, State Council, and Council of Ministers, and of the GDR people.

The proclamation of the July manifesto on 22 July 1944 in connection with the heroic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's fascism ushered in a new era in the history of the Polish state. Led by the PZPR, the workers class created a socialist Poland which, in firm alliance with the other Warsaw Pact member-states, is waging a resolute struggle for peace and international security.

On the basis of the trustful collaboration between the Marxist-Leninist parties, the traditional friendly relations between the GDR and PPR are developing in an increasingly multifaceted manner for the benefit of the two peoples. The purposeful implementation of the agreements made at the highest level on 16 December of last year, including the long-term program for developing cooperation in the field of science, technology, and production for the period up to 2000, will even more distinctly shape the achieved new quality of operation in all fields. The decisions of the 11th SED Congress and of the 10th PZPR Congress have imparted new strong incentives to the further fashioning of relations as a contribution to strengthening socialism in the two countries and to consolidating the position of the socialist community of states in the worldwide struggle for averting the danger of war and for a turn toward improvement in international relations.

On your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and all Polish communists and working people, from the bottom of our hearts, much success in implementing the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress and for the benefit of People's Poland.

Please accept our best wishes for good health, creative vigor, and well-being.

(Signed) Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

HONECKER GREETS NICARAGUA ON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

AU221629 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 - 20 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed the following telegram to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and president of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Distinguished Comrade Daniel Ortega:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council and GDR people, I convey to you, to the FSLN national leadership and to the Nicaraguan people fraternal greetings and congratulations on the seventh anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution of 19 July 1979.

Far-reaching democratic changes have taken place in the life of the Nicaraguan people and FSLN leadership in the past seven years. We feel most deeply linked with the resolute and self-sacrificing struggle which the FSLN, in alliance with all the country's patriotic forces, is waging to defend these achievements. Filled with respect we watch how Sandino's heirs are using all their strength to preserve the independence and sovereignty of their country. They thus give evidence of the capability of a people to take their fate into their own hands and to consistently advance on the road of fashioning the social system chosen by themselves.

Distinguished Comrade Ortega, rest assured that, as in the past, we shall continue to support, with all the necessary emphasis, all Nicaraguan initiatives aimed at a peaceful and mutually acceptable settlement of the conflict in Central America. Active solidarity with the Nicaraguan people occupies a firm place in the thoughts and actions of GDR citizens and this will place in the thoughts and actions of GDR citizens and this will also be so in the future.

I wish you, distinguished Comrade Daniel Ortega, new successes in the process of carrying on the national - democratic renewal of your country and in defending the gains of the Sandinist popular revolution as well as good health and creative vigor in your personal life.

[signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR state Council.

WEST BERLINER SENTENCED FOR 'TRANSIT ABUSE'

AU251311 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 21 July 1986 the Berlin City Court sentenced 30-year old (West) Berlin resident Lutz Zimmermann to 5 years imprisonment for crimes under section 105 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement. Zimmerman who had been repeatedly convicted of serious crimes earlier, participated in subversive crimes against the GDR, organized in a gang-like manner, in order to obtain money through criminal acts. As a recruited agent of the Schmiedebach criminal association Zimmermann, at the behest of the gang leader, intensively abused the generous regulations for entering and visiting the GDR capital. The Mercedes 280 with license plates No M - HZ 5251, used for the crimes, was impounded.

COMMENTARY ON SHIPBUILDING, INTERNATIONAL TRADE

DW271902 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday Economic Review]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The GDR shipyards work to full capacity. This year, 65 high-seas ships will be launched at the 4 biggest shipyards on the Baltic coast, Rostock, Warnemuende, Wismar, and Stralsund. Owing to division of labor in CEMA, our shipyards are fully booked for many years, the Stralsund shipbuilders this year went to supply 32 ships to the fishing fleet, highly modern ships, equipped with key technologies. In the first half year, the Stralsund shipyard's production increased 7 percent as compared to the previous year [Passage omitted]

Dear listeners, the Leipzig fall fair is forthcoming. Some 6,000 exhibitors from all continents are expected. One thing can be said already today, at the forthcoming fair, the progress will become evident that GDR industry has made since the last fair in the utilization of key technologies. The exhibits of 2,800 GDR combines and enterprises will show significant technological developments, the higher efficiency of our machines, and the GDR industry's higher competitiveness.

Our balance of trade with the socialist as well as non-socialist countries was positive in the first half year. Those results must be highly assessed. They were not easily achieved, Dear listeners, the tough struggle on the international market has intensified, and we have had to react to a number of tendencies of the world market, which have been disadvantageous for us. Our success in foreign trade has only been possible by the GDR industry's grown efficiency. Those aspects should always be taken into account.

Dear listeners, in international trade relations, the relations between CEMA and the West European EC states are of no small importance. In the past CEMA has repeatedly made offers to the EC to establish such relations in the interests of foreign trade and generally as a confidence building measure in the international arena. So far, there has been no response by the EC. Now, on Thursday, an official spokesman in Brussels has announced that negotiations between CEMA and the EC could begin in September. We welcome that step.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND URGES CHEMICAL WEAPON-FREE ZONE

LD241425 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0248 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN) -- The comprehensive disarmament program of the socialist states "has, on the one hand, not remained without resistance from those who represent other views, but, on the other hand -- and this is the decisive thing -- has increased the number of those in the world seeking joint solutions in order to reach stable peace and durable security," states an article in today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. This also applies to the proposals on the establishment of a chemical weapons-free zone as worked out by the SED and SPD.

It is emphasized in the public domain "that thus, in reality, an 'entry' could be found, not only for the elimination of chemical weapons in Central Europe, but also for more far-reaching regional agreements on other types of weaponry -- put briefly, for defusing the powder keg, which is Central Europe." The paper then deals with the views and arguments of opponents of the proposal.

The largest proportion of all chemical weapons systems stored in the FRG have a range of less than 50 kilometers. "If they were withdrawn from the area close to the border, and reliable guarantees were given at the same time against their return, then, in reality, they could not again be used. This would be of benefit for all European states and would, simultaneously, bring the unequal security of the region at the dividing line between the alliance systems into line with the better security situation in the other parts of Europe," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

"An 'all-or-nothing' view does not help us to advance toward disarmament; it means that what is possible is thus prevented." It is stated in Bonn "that the chemical weapons stored in the FRG are to be withdrawn by 1992 and no new chemical weapons may be stored there again without the approval of the FRG government." This would be a welcome step." The conclusion of an agreement in international law which would include other states in such a chemical-weapons free zone and, at the same time, contain guarantees for the reliable existence of and respect for this zone, covering several countries, would merely fit in with these declared intentions." In conclusion it says "there are no sensible arguments against the proposal of a chemical weapons-free zone. It would be all the more logical for the three states involved [GDR, FRG, CSSR] to speedily conduct negotiations on this very important matter."

NEW HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSMITTERS IN OPERATION

AU271703 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 21 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Dr Hans Juergen Hammer, deputy minister of posts and telecommunications: "Radio Above 100 Megahertz: GDR Develops Hitherto Unexploited Frequency Range: Reception Conditions Improve"]

[Text] Like other European countries, the GDR is now building very high frequency radio transmitters operating between 100 and 104 MHz. Since November 1985, GDR radio programs have been transmitted over new frequencies in this range from Inselsberg, Brocken, Dequede in Osterburg Kreis, Schwerin, Sonneberg, and Karl-Marx-Stadt.

To date a frequency spectrum of 87.5 to 100 MHz was customary. Fifty-six very high frequency transmitters are, as before, enabling GDR citizens to receive within this range the programs of the Voice of the GDR, Berlin Radio, Radio GDR I, and Radio GDR II. Good quality monophonic reception of these main national programs is ensured throughout the entire GDR territory. On the basis of technical-physical propagation conditions, stereophonic transmissions are now reaching some 75 percent of the citizens. Since the traditionally used frequency range from 87.5 to 100 MHz does not permit the operation of more transmitters, no further expansion of stereophonic reception can be achieved this way. Other countries possessing transmitter networks for monophonic reception that cover the entire area are also in a similar position.

Hence this problem can only be solved by further developing the very high frequency transmitter system in a new frequency range.

A prerequisite for this was an agreement between the European and African states united in Radio Region I, in order to jointly use the frequency range between 100 and 108 MHz, released by the international telecommunications associations for very high frequency radio reception in 1979.

The GDR Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the radio and television technical central office of the German postal service have worked out scientific-technical principles which were made known internationally and were accepted by the International Telecommunications Association as a basis for planning. The GDR position was accepted at the international conference in Geneva. In the agreement which becomes effective on 1 July 1987, 82 very high frequency transmitters in the 87.5 - 100 MHz range and 77 very high frequency transmitters in the 100 - 108 MHz range have been envisaged for the GDR.

Already in the past few years staff workers of the radio service of the German postal service had created the first few prerequisites for all this by commissioning the very high frequency transmitters in the 100 to 104 MHz range ahead of schedule.

As a result of these measures, reception conditions have improved this March, particularly in the GDR's southern and western Bezirke, for the "Youth Radio DT 64" program. At the same time, the transmission times of the regional programs of Rostock, Schwerin, and Weimar were considerably extended. While most effectively using the available material and financial funds, the fifth very high frequency transmitter chain for the "Youth Radio DT 64" program will be developed to ensure that its transmissions can be monophonically received throughout the entire Republic.

WAGE INCREASE, STAGNANT PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

AU281414 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by "B.K.": "Is Criticism on Wage Regulations Justified? -- The Catch-22 of Wage Increases"]

[Excerpts] The modernization of wage regulations in 1985 was intended to ensure the closest possible connection between the standard of management and the income of enterprises. Hopes have not been fulfilled. As we know, on a national economic level wages increased faster than planned -- 8.7 percent -- while output fell significantly below the stipulated level. [passage omitted]

Last year 40 percent of non-agricultural firms operated under the regulation system of open wage limits, 20 percent used the regulation system of limited wage increments, and 40 percent opted for the central system of wage regulations. This year those belonging to the group following the system of open wage limits increased to 54.4 percent and those using the system of limited wage increments dropped below 10 percent. All this means that three quarters of the businesses within competition [verseny] applied the open wage limits regulation which assumes a good taxable capacity, that is, a significantly profitable enterprise.

The regulation of open wage limits is especially favorable for those enterprises where wage costs are low, that is, where there is a higher profit per forint. [passage omitted]

This form of regulation clearly boosts performance, since 30-50 percent of savings due to lower costs for material and energy and 80-90 percent of savings due to cutback in personnel can be paid out in wages. It is not the wage regulation system's fault that hardly any initiatives have been taken to reach significant savings in materials and energy or to reduce personnel. How is it possible then, that the enterprises included in this category managed to increase wages by an average 11 percent.

Well, the explanation is simple, albeit only seemingly. The reason is that the enterprises in the open wage limits system reached an average 15.4 percent profit growth and thus could implement high wage increases. The question is: Where does profit come from if output did not grow or did so only slightly? Could this be a "Catch-22," of is it economic hocus-pocus? How can profit increase while national income and production do not grow? And this is the point where one has to get out of the channel of wage regulations, because wage regulations are not responsible for the ways of profitmaking...

In other words, our economic problems do not and did not result from higher wage costs than those planned, but from the contradictory situation of wages and performance. Profit increases can explain wage increases but profit growth cannot be explained by low performance. One thing is sure: The real output value of profits dropped. In the case of certain enterprises, profits resulted from subsidies and unjustified price increases, as this multifaceted phenomenon was explained by Laszlo Popper, department head at the State Office for Wages and Labor. [passage omitted]

The conclusion is that in order to enforce higher performance, the element of increment [novekmenytípusu element] in the regulation system cannot as yet be abolished but rather, temporarily, made even stronger....

REPORT ON 28 JULY MEETING OF GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM

LD282151 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 28: The Government Presidium today adopted a draft executive order by the Council of Ministers on government orders and operational programmes.

The draft provides for adjusting the variety and quantity of products covered by the government orders and operational programmes to most urgent social and economic needs in 1986. The long-term character of a considerable portion of the orders guarantees both stabilization of the socially necessary production and terms of its accomplishment.

According to the executive order, 58 commodities and services should be excluded from obligatory purchases and sales via agents which means a considerable progress considering the situation so far. The draft also considerably reduces the list of centrally distributed consumer goods. This includes elimination of central distribution of marketables produced by socialized small-scale firms.

As regards government orders covering investments, the executive order includes a principle according to which the scope of the orders should not exceed that of the previous year. The number of operational programmes has been limited to two: supplies for the food industry and health protection. Also the central distribution of building machines and means of transport will be cancelled as of next year.

The Government Presidium also adopted a draft ordinance of the Council of Ministers on amortization allowances in state-run enterprises. The draft envisages stable allowances in amortization payments to the state budget up to 1990. The scope of the allowances corresponds to the programme of structural changes in the economy.

The Government Presidium determined that the existence of conditions which make it possible to introduce the above mentioned legal acts reflects favourable trends in the economy and the beginning of the second stage of implementation of the economic reform.

The Presidium also reviewed the realization of the executive order of the Council of Ministers on research in polar regions in the years 1981-1985 to find out that main goals of the polar research, despite difficulties and limitations, had been attained. The level and scope of the accomplished research both in the arctic and antarctic regions provide grounds for Poland's participation in future decisions of scientific, economic and structural-legal character with regard to those regions.

The biological and oceanological studies on the biomass have also found full appreciation among Poland's partners -- members of the Antarctic Treaty.

The oceanological research of polar regions and its results add to realization of the plans of Poland's policy in the field of international relations and in its internal policy in accordance with the document "The Maritime Policy of the Polish People's Republic."

The Government Presidium adopted a draft executive order of the Council of Ministers on polar research in the years 1986-1990.

LEADERS ADDRESS OPZZ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD282050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The trade unions should exert a more effective influence on state socio-economic policy, not by way of talks with the authorities, but by inspiring better work: This remark from a report by Alfred Miodowcz, delivered today at a meeting of the OPZZ Executive Committee, best defines the current direction of activity of the trade union movement, after the 10th Party Congress. The trade unions believe the most urgent matter is the rapid completion of work on the laws of factory, social, and housing funds, on the organization and financing of social insurance, and on collective work agreements. The vital need for legislation defining the prospective level of old-age and disability pensions and the final elimination of the old portfolio was also pointed out.

Trade unionists are fully aware that a fundamental condition for effectively defending the interests of working people is to speed up the country's socio-economic development. This can be achieved by good work and clever management. Hence, trade union support for the review of organizational structures and job certification; Marian Wozniak, who took part in the discussions, spoke about this at greater length. He chairs a party-government commission for reviewing and modernizing organizational structures of the economy and state.

GUS CHAIRMAN ON 6-MONTH ECONOMIC REPORT

LD282247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] A press conference was held today in the Central Office of Statistics [GUS]. Marek Kassa reports:

GUS Chairman Weislaw Sadowski, who presented a report on the socio-economic situation in the first half of this year, said at the press conference:

[Begin Sadowski recording] A speeding up of the increase in industrial production compared with the first half of last year, has been demonstrated. There was not only a speeding up of the growth of industrial production compared with the first half of last year but it was achieved at a faster tempo. It is necessary to note that, in general, the situation in agriculture is shaping satisfactorily. Most crops are at the level of last year, and we are seeing an increase in the number of pigs and a strong increase in the procurement of animals for slaughter. I also note a slowing down in the fall of employment in industry, with a fairly significant increase in labor productivity of 5 and 2/10 percent. [end recording]

Unfortunately, the GUS chairman did not have too much of such positive information. Speaking about investments, he said that delays in the implementation of investment continue. It is also a concern that expenditure on construction work rose faster than on the purchase of machines and equipment.

In the first half of the year, both exports and imports were higher than in the first half-year of 1985. Turnover with the socialist countries rose especially. Unfortunately, exports to the dollar zone fell. Our foreign indebtedness at present is about 6 million rubles and \$31.3 billion.

In most families, real incomes were maintained at the level of last year of increased insignificantly. In the first half of this year, the increase in the money income of the population was significant and was not balanced by market supplies. The average wage in the socialized economy was about 22,700 zloties. The natural growth in the population decreased.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AMNESTY LAW

775 Prisoners Released

LD282118 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 28: More and more people are leaving penal establishments under the Sejm act on special procedure on perpetrators of certain offences.

775 persons were discharged today and the number of those freed by July 28 inclusive, or during less than a week, totals 3,165, including 537 women.

Over that time the law in question was applied to 26 people who had been charged with offences against the state or public order, or who had reported to organs of prosecution to reveal their criminal activities.

Skora Interviewed on Amnesty

AU281051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 86 p 5

[Interview given by Tadeusz Skora, first deputy minister of justice, to PAP reporter Tomasz Arleth: "The Law Is Providing A chance" -- date and place not given; First paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] Many things indicate that the first persons to be freed under the law on special proceedings toward the perpetrators of some offenses will leave penitentiaries already on Wednesday, 23 July, the day the law enters into force. The prosecutors and courts will decide on this. Tadeusz Skora, first deputy minister of justice, has informed a PAP journalist about some of the practical consequences of the law.

[Arleth] Why is it that the number of people due to take advantage of the law can merely be estimated?

[Skora] I will reply by means of a concrete example. Let us say that a court has received an indictment. If it finds the accused guilty, it may decree either imprisonment or a fine. It depends on the court which of these two punishments are to be applied and to what degree. For example, the law remits prison sentences of up to 1 year. If the court foresees such a sentence only, then it should dismiss the case. And we do not know today in how many cases the courts will act this way. However, as far as perpetrators who have already been sentenced and imprisoned are concerned, the law may be applied to about 20,000 of these. Almost 15,000 of them will be released the moment the law goes into effect. The remainder will be released after they have served a prison sentence that has been commuted by the law or after they have undergone subsidiary punishment for not paying a fine. We do not know how many of them will decide to pay the fine in the end.

[Arleth] Prisoners should be released from penitentiaries by 15 September this year. Is that much time really necessary in order to reach decisions on 20,000 people?

[Skora] The courts and, as far as I know, the prosecutors, are organizationally prepared to undertake such decisions more quickly. However, the law stipulates that a court must be convinced that the released person will not commit another crime and that he will heed the legal order. The court must assess his conduct since the crime and during his imprisonment. It must reach the conclusion that even though the entire sentence has not been served, its goal of rehabilitation and education has been reached.

[Arleth] How will the courts interpret the requirement of "active participation in the life of the country"?

[Skora] Despite the flexibility of this rule, the point is to observe a certain minimum level of civic responsibility, respect the legal order of a socialist state, and undertake asocially useful work or education. Nevertheless, the chances created by the law open the road to active participation in public life.

[Arleth] Will all those able to take advantage of the law who have been accused of activity against the state or legal public order be required to make a statement that they will not return to crime?

[Skora] Although the legislators have not made such a statement an absolute condition necessary for the law to be applied, a refusal to sign such a statement would nevertheless place a question mark over the good will of the person concerned. I believe that in the case of such a refusal, the court would have no basis for assuming that the perpetrator will abide by the law.

[Arleth] Will decisions not to apply the law be subject to review?

[Skora] A suspected, accused, or sentenced person may appeal against a refusal to apply the law to him according to the general principles of the penal code. In addition, the implementation of the law will be subject to complete official supervision. In accordance with Article 17 of the law, the justice minister and prosecutor general have already issued the appropriate regulations designed to implement the law effectively, apply it uniformly, establish priorities for release from penitentiaries, and so on.

[Arleth] The law foresees total remission of sentence in some cases and conditional, early release from sentence in others. What are the consequences of this?

[Skora] A remission of sentence frees the person from it, but does not mean that the sentence slips from memory and is automatically erased. Similarly, in the case of early release, the prison tribunal will consider whether the person involved is fulfilling the duties imposed on him.

Regardless of this, however, the legislators have established a period of probation -- up to the end of next year. If by then a person taking advantage of the law commits a new crime similar to the one for which he was previously imprisoned, criminal proceedings will begin anew and any remission or release from sentence revoked.

[Arleth] May persons released from penitentiaries expect help from the Justice Ministry?

[Skora] All released persons may take advantage of rehabilitational aid. This will involve employment offers, accommodation, study, material or financial benefits, and help in arriving home or at one's place of work. Those in need will be able to resume earlier treatment in social health services premises. There will be no shortage of resources for such help.

There are many opinions that this type of law should cover many more people. However, I would like to stress that its extent has been dictated by the current level of crime. The legislators have taken the extent and results of earlier humanitarian decisions into consideration. Every release from penitentiary will be assessed individually, for it should provide a guarantee that the released person will not violate the legal order and will avail himself of the chance to return to normal life.

COMPARISON OF WOZNIAK SPEECH AT 2D PLENUM

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 25 July on pages 4 and 5 carries the 3,700-word text of M. Wozniak's speech at the 24 July Second Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw. The TRYBUNA LUDU report has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 25 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages G 8-G 14, revealing the following variations:

Page G 9, paragraph seven, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: in all areas, by the (clearing queried words)

Page G 9, paragraph eight, last line to first line, paragraph nine reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: of established reserves.

Before action is taken to accomplish the aforementioned aims, it is necessary to devise a comprehensive concept to cover the base, the superstructure, and all levels of organization. This concept must clearly define priorities, including, for example, the priority examination of the so-called supra-enterprise organizational structures in the individual sectors of the economy, of the areas of excessive employment, of the proportions of employment among individual groups of workers, and of the superfluous structures. The liquidation of red tape excesses should also be given priority.

Addressing this task, the party is convinced that every process of reform calls for political measures to overcome the old habits, conservatism, and resistance of organizational structures. The experience of party work during the implementation of the economic reforms has confirmed this view.

The congress report (supplying additional passage)

Page G 9, paragraph ten, penultimate line to Page G 10, paragraph three, first line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:

The main aim of the review carried out by the central and supreme bodies of state administration should be to complete the reform of the center, that is, to adjust its functions to the reformed system of the economy's functioning and to determine the role and organization of the ministries as implementators of government policy in the individual sectors and branches of the national economy. This part of the review should be carried out mainly in the form of studies and should be completed with the adoption of the law on the Council of Ministers.

The review of the economy's organizational structures, including supra-enterprise structures, should seek to improve in the best possible way the organizational solutions in this regard, depending on the technological and economic qualities of the individual branches of the economy. This should be done on the basis of real criteria of cost effectiveness analysis. We can define the formula for activities in this regard as the verification of the functions of the units under analysis. This verification should result in a differentiation of the organizational structures so that these structures help to promote joint development policy, the concentration of resources to finance costly research, the coordination of investments, and so on in some branches of the economy and flexible activities and market competition among enterprises in other such branches.

The activity taken (rewording and supplying additional passage)

Page G 10, paragraph three, line five reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: and so forth. We expect that in this connection theses will be published to provide the necessary extensive arguments. Next, on the basis of the results of the review and public discussion a list of preferred organizational changes in the individual branches of the economy as well as of institutional mechanisms to stimulate the changes would be published. This list would also include proposed amendments to the laws.

The review of the employment structures within enterprises and institutions should help to improve the organization and norms of work, the exploitation of machines and manpower, the rationalization of employment, and the deployment of personnel from managers, shops, and brigades through individual jobs. In this connection we should seek to spread the brigade system of work. The main instrument (supplying additional passage)

Page G 10, paragraph four, line three and four read in TRYBUNA LUDU: certification into the practical operation of enterprises. (clearing queried word)

Page G 11, paragraph four, lines ten and eleven read in TRYBUNA LUDU: of the review will bring about the need (clearing queried words)

Page G 12, last paragraph, lines five and six read in TRYBUNA LUDU: transformations and the feasibility of their introduction (clearing queried words)

Page G 13, first paragraph, lines four and five read in TRYBUNA LUDU: The reconstruction of the bodies responsible for work norms should be coordinated (supply indistinct words)

Page G 14, paragraph two, last line to first line, paragraph three reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: of youth organizations.

In line with the congress resolution, all the party organizations and cells have the particular duty of inspiring, organizing, and supervising review activities. The militant commitment of party forces toward these activities is the necessary condition for making this review a nationwide task that will be successfully accomplished.

While presenting this (supplying additional passage)

LEGNICA VOIVODSHIP ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD281916 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee has taken place in Legnica. It was devoted mainly to preparations for the party's electoral and report-back campaign, as well as to organizational matters. The session was attended by Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Wladyslaw Honkisz, head of the cadre policy department of the Central Committee [passage omitted]

The plenum also dealt with organizational matters. The resignation of Jerzy Wilk from the post of first secretary of the Voivodship Committee in Legnica was accepted, in connection with the fact that the 10th Congress entrusted to him the function of deputy chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission. Henryk Nowak, an active party and economic functionary who had been director of the Jawor sugar refinery in Legnica voivodship for 15 years, was unanimously elected in his place. He was recommended by the party Central Committee Politburo.

Jozef Baryla, on behalf of First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, expressed cordial gratitude to Jerzy Wilk for his dedicated and effective work for the party and the region, as well as congratulations on taking over his new appointment.

WLODZIMIERZ MOKRZYSCAK VIEWS PARTY RENEWAL

AU251251 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Issue No 6 Signed to Press 12 Jun 86 pp 18-27

[Article by PZPR Politburo Member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak: "The PZPR Is a Party of Socialist Renewal"]

[Excerpts] Crucial changes have taken place in the life of the party and the country in the 5 years since the Ninth Party Congress.

The momentous quality of this congress and of the postcongress period primarily consisted in the fact that, guided by Marxism-Leninism, the party admitted its errors, learned the lessons of the class struggle at home and abroad, and drew up a program for socialist renewal.

Half way between the congresses, the National Conference of Delegates declared that "the Central Committee continues its work in line with the Ninth Congress resolutions and the spirit of socialist renewal and the consolidation of socialism in Poland. The party is successfully heading the implementation of the great tasks of overcoming the crisis and promoting socialist development."

It is necessary to view the enormous party tasks and strategy from the angle of people's expectations and of our conditions, which continue to be difficult. The party has made consistent efforts to overcome these difficulties -- the crisis has been stopped and the stabilization of the national economy and the normalization of people's lives are continuing. An objective look at the results of party work makes obvious the great historical importance of the party's and country's achievements since the Ninth Congress.

These achievements are important because:

-- In the face of threats to socialism and to the existence of the state we have been able to ensure social peace so that socialist renewal can continue;

-- Despite a slump in living standards and the familiar hardships of daily life, we have secured the basic material conditions for the existence of people and we have made all the necessary efforts to implement the economic reform, while realizing the 3-year plan;

-- We continue the radical changes in social life, to strengthen and improve the state, to expand socialist democracy, and to consistently promote national agreement;

-- The party continues to gain in strength, to regenerate itself, to increase the effectiveness of its activities, and to play better and better its role vis-a-vis the workers class, society, and the state. [passage omitted on party's pregress activities]

One of the most frequent demands submitted during the congress campaign concerned the tightening of the political, ideological, professional, and moral requirements placed on party members. This means that party members want decisive improvements in party ranks. Many observations indicate that party members have come to realize that their activities are primarily instrumental in promoting the party's authority among the people. That is why they continued to propose that party organizations consistently evaluate the attitudes and conduct of their members and offer them their help in conducting militant sociopolitical and occupational activities.

This shows that the programs for party work should take into greater account the general and particular conditions for promoting the militancy of party ranks. In a way, these programs should act as incentives for doing the following:

- To demonstrate by daily social activities that people know, accept, and consistently continue to implement the party's ideas and programs;
- To boost the awareness of party members that they are really able to influence the reality surrounding them and that their work produces real results;
- To ensure that party membership provides opportunities for intellectual development, for the acquisition of extensive information, and for comprehending phenomena and the present economic and sociopolitical processes.

The conditions of party work and the current tasks dictated by the political and economic situations make it necessary for party organizations and members to boost their sociopolitical militancy. The militancy of the basic party echelons determines the quality of the party's leading and guiding role. At the Ninth Congress we rejected the methods of pushing people around and issuing commands. The statute adopted at that congress states that the basic method used by the party in discharging its leading role is to exert its influence on the work of government and administrative bodies and social organizations through party members. This means that the party's political position among the people is determined by the activities, knowledge, and skills of party members.

The processes that are taking place within the party continue to bring it closer and closer to statutory ideals. The primary feature of these processes is the fact that the party continues to strengthen its worker character in the ideological, programmatic, political, and organizational areas. [passage omitted on precongress plenums]

Far-reaching permanent changes have taken place in the party's inner life since the Ninth Congress. The Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat, the problem commissions, and party control bodies work for all the people to see. They have work schedules, draw up an implementation program for each resolution, and see that this implementation takes place. Members of the central authorities discuss draft plenum documents with their own party organizations and receive regular reports on activities of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the problem commissions. The mass media also add to the openness of the work of the party's highest authorities by extensively reporting on the activities of various party echelons. We have set up mechanisms to guarantee the correct implementation of statutory obligations and to ensure the consolidation of the Leninist principles of democratic centralism in party life. These mechanisms include democratic election principles that increase the influence of party members and organizations on the composition of party authorities and control bodies; the Politburo resolution of May 1984 on consultations within the party so that party members can have a say on political programs and decisions; the ninth plenum instruction on registering various proposals and on supervising their implementation to guarantee the correct handling of proposals submitted by party members, organizations, and cells; and the party organizations' power to dispose of a part of party membership fees. [passage omitted on improved style of party work]

The 10th PZPR Congress will open on 29 June and will be an important event in the life of the party and all our people.

The 10th Congress will evaluate party activities since the Ninth Congress, will report on the implementation of the Ninth Congress resolutions, and will map out a program for the country's further socioeconomic development. This program will be based on the evaluation of the country's current sociopolitical and economic situation, of the effectiveness of party activities and the speed of positive changes in the party, and of the needs and expectations of our people.

The 10th Congress will map out the lines of the country's development in the next 5 years and after, and will lay down tasks to match our aspirations and potential. It will be a congress of the future, and this is why its political and social significance is so enormous.

POLISH DELEGATE ADRESSES UN ECONOMIC SESSION

LD242346 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 24 -- Assessing the results of the just ended summer session of the U.N. Economics and Social Council ECOSOC, head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Eugeniusz Nowortyta has told PAP Geneva correspondent Edward Dylawski that because of the stand taken by Western states no progress was reached in discussing economic problems.

Both developing and socialist states criticized the non-conservative doctrine of development -- launched by the West and mainly by the U.S. -- which recommends a free play of market forces and the leading role to be played by the private capital as the basic panacea for the shortcomings the world economy.

In their addresses, members of the Polish delegation pointed to directions of socio-economic development mapped out in resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress. They also talked about Poland's foreign policy and attitude towards international cooperation, including this in economy.

They also elaborated on initiatives presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly and his proposals to create an international research centre for debt and development and a question of free transfer of technology in the preservation of the natural environment.

The initiatives were received with interest and became a part of the U.N. effort to seek solutions to the most important problems of the contemporary world.

The council also adopted, by a firm majority, a resolution -- forwarded by Poland -- on building confidence in international economic relations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEBANESE PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

AU281811 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/7/1986 -- On July 28 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Sami Marun, special envoy of President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon. The call occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Amin al-Jumayyil.

On the occasion of the call the Lebanese guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon. During the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's principled, constructive stance on a global, negotiated settlement of the Middle East issues, and in the context, he laid stress on the need for everything to be done for the observance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and to provide peace in that country.

During the talk the guest expressed the high appreciation nurtured by the president of the Republic of Lebanon for the actions and initiatives of Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu aim at solving the problems in the Middle East and in Lebanon, at implementing the Lebanese people's aspirations after peace and freedom.

MEDIA ON 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF 'CEAUSESCU ERA'

AU281653 [Editorial Report] Romanian media, in particular the press, have given extensive coverage to the 21st anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, held 19-24 July 1965, and the 21st anniversary of Nicolae Ceausescu's election to the post of RCP secretary general, on 24 July 1965. Beginning with 6 July, the Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian have carried two or more articles a day as part of a series on these anniversaries; as 19 July drew nearer, the papers have been allotting more and more space to reports on Romania's socioeconomic successes, and in this connection, to Ceausescu's "great role and contribution", eventually devoting 3-5 pages of each issue to such topics during the 19-24 July 1986 period.

Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA on 19 July, the date of the 21st anniversary of the opening of the Ninth RCP Congress, each devote six and five pages respectively to this event; both papers carry several pictures of Ceausescu, sometimes accompanied by his wife Elena, as well as poems and many short articles, which proclaim the "great achievements" of the Romanian people in many fields of activity during the "Ceausescu Era".

Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA on 24 July, the day of the 21st anniversary of Ceausescu's election at the head of the party, each devote five pages to this anniversary. They carry a large number of photographs, and photographs of paintings, of Ceausescu alone or with his wife among the people, delivering speeches, and at other events in the past; poems devoted to the "founder of the golden era"; and a large number of articles on the anniversary, some headlines of which are printed in red all extolling Ceausescu's "great merits." Articles such as "Historic Option of the Party and People" in SCINTEIA and "Ardent Homage to the Nation's Hero" in ROMANIA LIBERA, which effusively praise Ceausescu's brilliant qualities as revolutionary military, patriot, and political leader, prove that the Ceausescu personality cult, which has been running at peak level for many years, shows no signs of abating.

In addition to the above press coverage, the weekly Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No. 30 of 24 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word editorial entitled: "Broad Opening Toward the World, Great International Prestige". The article highly extolls Ceausescu's international activities in the past 21 years.

The Romanian electronic media have also carried items on the anniversary. Bucharest AGERPRES in English has been carrying for the past 3 weeks an average of two items a day on various facets of RCP domestic and foreign policy on the eve of the Ninth Congress anniversary. On 19 July it carried an 800-word article entitled "Twenty-One Years Since the Ninth RCP Congress," which stresses the socioeconomic progress registered in Romania since the Ninth RCP Congress, which "paved the way for a wide-scope process of bold rethinking of the theory and practice of building the new socialist system" thanks to the "election at the head of the party of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, fearless revolutionary militant and brilliant country leader." On 24 July, AGERPRES carried the 24 July SCINTEIA editorial "Historic Option of the Party and People" as well as two other items devoted to this anniversary.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian on 19 and 24 July led several of its main news casts with reports noting the two anniversaries.

RIVER ENERGY-GENERATING POTENTIAL REVIEWED

AU261327 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/7/1986 -- In the first semester, the water power stations in the Lotru-Olt Rivers system have supplied the economy with thirty four million kwh above plan provisions, and an additional output of 36.8 mw was supplied to the national electric power grid. Water management works on the River Olt (and its tributary, the Lotru River) make up a mainstay of Romanian power engineering. Sixteen water power plants are now in operation along those waterways, with a combined installed power of 1,199 mw; in an average rainfall year, their electric power output stands at 3,036 million kwh.

Building operations on the site of the first hydroelectric plants of the string started twenty years ago. After four years three water power stations were commissioned on the River Lotru. The main river, the Olt, came next. Between 1970 and 1982 hydroelectric plants were built on a length of 120 km along the river, at Govora, Daesti, Riureni, Sabeni, Ionesti, Strejesti, Zavideni, Dragasani, Aricesti, Slatina, Calimanesti, Turnu. However, the energy-giving potential of Romania's longest inland waterway, the Olt, has not been fully tapped as yet. Downstream of Slatina, towards the Danube, another five water power plants are built now, with seven more being under construction upstream, in the section between Fagaras and Gura Lotrului.

Almost all Romania's major inland waterways have been harnessed for power generation purposes: the Olt, Siret, Arges, Mures, Someș, Jiu, Crisul Repede, on which a total of sixty-five hydroelectric plants were built, with another fifty-nine under construction at present.

By the end of the ongoing five-year period spanning 1986-1990 Romania's installed power in hydroelectric plants will stand at 6,528 mw, which will produce, in an average rainfall year, 18.2 thousand million kwh. Therefore, hydroelectricity will account for 18 per cent of the country's total electric power output.

MIKULIC ARRIVES IN INDIA FOR DISCUSSIONS

Talks Open

LD281719 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Delhi, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Official talks between Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and FEC President Branko Mikulic opened in Delhi this evening. The first official meeting between the two statesmen is being held in camera, thus providing an opportunity for a significant top-level political incentive to be given to the efforts to promote bilateral political relations, which over the last 25 years have always been conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. In the course of the preparations for the meeting, the two countries expressed readiness to raise bilateral friendly cooperation to the level which existed at the time of the two greatest personalities in the history of India and Yugoslavia, that is, at the time of President Tito and Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi and Nehru. [as received]

As FEC President Branko Mikulic stated today, the talks in Delhi will contribute to the comprehensive, long-term development of friendly cooperation. The Indian press cited a number of factors which indicate that the talks in Delhi will prepare foundations for joint appearances in international forums prompted by the fact that the two countries share either identical or very close views on almost all world issues. The press here describes these actions as future concerted efforts on the part of India and Yugoslavia and compares them with the two countries' activities in the early sixties, when Tito and Nehru, together with Al-Nasir, laid the foundations for the Nonaligned Movement.

This evening Mikulic and Gandhi will also discuss all the possible obstacles which could slow down the dynamic development of economic, scientific, technological, cultural, information and other forms of cooperation. According to the official views voiced before the meeting, the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries and the constant desire by the two countries' leaders to continue and enhance cooperation are conducive to the forthcoming significant improvement in their relations. It was also stated that the objective interests of the two countries are identical and that India and Yugoslavia, as the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, and owing to the effect of evolving international developments, must maintain close links.

The meeting between the FEC president and the Indian prime minister will be followed by talks between the two countries' delegations about individual forms of cooperation. The delegations will also consider the complex political and economic situation in the world on the eve of the eighth summit of the nonaligned in Harare which, among other things, will mark the end of the 25-year period in the history of the movement.

In an interview with PTI, Branko Mikulic said that the movement had to fight "technological colonization" with the same force it opposed colonialism in the early sixties. This subject will feature prominently in the talks between the two premiers and between the Yugoslav and Indian delegations.

Gandhi Hosts Dinner

LD282135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1829 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Delhi, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council. During the dinner the two prime ministers exchanged toasts.

Rajiv Gandhi's toast:

"India and Yugoslavia share concern over the permanent state of global tension and the dangers of the nuclear arms race. At the coming summit in Harare they will therefore call upon the nonaligned countries to undertake an effective action toward strengthening security and stability in the world." These are the words Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi used in his toast at the dinner in honor of FEC President Branko Mikulic, to make a direct announcement about the outcome of his talks with Mikulic. There has as yet been no statement about the talks.

Stressing the importance of the Nonaligned Movement in today's world divided by the rivalry between the East and West blocs, by the developed countries' attempts to impose on developing countries unilateral solutions to economic problems, Prime Minister Gandhi called on the nonaligned countries to intensify their collective reliance on their own resources in order to safeguard against external pressures.

Rajiv Gandhi also noted that there has been no substantial change in the problems affecting the world over the past 25 years, that is, since the time when the idea of nonalignment first emerged and when Tito, Al-Nasir, and Nehru laid the foundations of the movement of nonaligned countries. According to Rajiv Gandhi, the two blocs continue with their rivalries just as they did 25 years ago. The notorious concept of safeguarding peace through the balance of fear has been raised to an even higher level, while the threat of nuclear weapons has escalated into space. Gandhi stressed that precisely because of the bloc-supported idea about preserving peace through the balance of fear, the importance of the Nonaligned Movement is greater today than ever before in view of the fact that it is the largest movement in the entire history of mankind.

Rajiv Gandhi noted that it was Al-Nasir, Tito, and Nehru who in 1961 in Belgrade called upon the nuclear powers and the whole world to end all nuclear tests, but mankind has yet to see this move made.

Referring to the world economic crisis, Gandhi said that the developing countries suffered most from the fall in the price of raw materials and through paying high interest rates on their loans. He added that in some cases the interest repayment is several times that of the loans granted by the developed to developing countries. He therefore urged the developing and nonaligned countries to create conditions for collective reliance on their own resources, and said:

"We must learn to help each other more than before, to share the know-how, the experiences, and our mineral and other resources. South-South cooperation and the trade between nonaligned countries must be priority task."

"I do not feel I am in a foreign country here, since I am coming along a paved and reliable path. This is the path of friendship, consideration and understanding; the path of a shared vision of the great men of our peoples, Nehru and Tito," said Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, responding to the toast by the Indian prime minister.

Branko Mikulic stressed that Yugoslavia and India have been closely communicating for 3 decades and enjoy friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation to which a great contribution was made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

"During all this time, deeply in our awareness there has been the knowledge that we are peoples close to each other," Mikulic said comparing the long and difficult struggle of the Indian people led by Mahatma Gandhi against colonial slavery with "trials which, in their own conditions, the Yugoslav peoples had undergone" under the leadership of Tito.

The FEC president then said that from similar visions, a close vision of a new and more just world has grown, which had then led to the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement.

"Everything that has linked us since the founding on this long shared journey," Mikulic went on, still remains as an objective which we share, as a feeling of duty to carry on in the same spirit.

Branko Mikulic then stressed that he wished to see his visit to India, a country he is visiting for the first time, precisely in these future projections.

In particular, he stressed that talks with the Indian prime minister have been very successful and added that Yugoslavia and India have achieved a great deal in bilateral cooperation, but that "with mutual efforts they could achieve considerably more." According to him, Indian achievements using modern technology and science, its industrial and enormous human potential and everything that Yugoslavia has achieved so far, really offer new and wide bases for improving economic cooperation.

"We have a realistic basis on which new ideas and new forms can be built, to mutual interest and according to the measure of our real possibilities and needs," the FEC president said.

"Cooperation between India and Yugoslavia is one of the ways to get out of the vicious circle of danger and it is becoming a prerequisite of existence in the conditions ruling in the world dominated by new forms of exploitation, assaults on independence, competition and confrontations between blocs, the arms race, and because the world is increasingly sharply divided into the developed and the developing," Branko Mikulic said.

In view of all this, Branko Mikulic said, it is of vital interest for both the nonaligned countries, and the countries under the blocs umbrella, to leave this vicious circle and to see the dialogue between great powers and the disarmament process resumed. Mikulic said that in this context Yugoslavia appreciated the appeal for nuclear disarmament by the six leaders, the appeal signed by, among others, Indira Gandhi. Mikulic said that this appeal is a natural continuation of the action which the nonaligned have conducted since their first conference in Belgrade.

Mikulic went on to say that the differences between the rich and poor countries are becoming increasingly dramatic, that the prices of raw materials have fallen to their lowest level since the war, that debts have become an intolerable burden for many countries, and that the protectionist measures on the part of the developed countries is increasingly limiting "the already small development prospects of the undeveloped."

He accused the developed countries of remaining indifferent to all constructive proposals made by the developing countries and said that a small circle of the industrialized countries is imposing unilateral solutions instead of accepting a dialogue.

"Economic relations are being increasingly used as an instrument of political pressures," Branko Mikulic said, emphasizing that it is vitally important for the developing world to face and respond to these challenges, for their own good and for the benefit of the entire world. In this way it will strengthen its solidarity, unity, and activity within the Group of 77, in the United Nations and in other international forums.

The FEC president also spoke about the serious difficulties confronting Yugoslavia which share the destiny of all developing countries.

"Yugoslavia is committed to a wider and more comprehensive cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries. It will work toward economically more productive South-South relations," Mikulic said and underlined that by relying on their own resources and through mutual cooperation, these countries will resolve their own economic problems much easier, will eliminate the external pressures, and will consolidate their own position in the world. Mikulic expressed a belief that the eighth summit in Harare will also devote due attention to his orientation and that it will provide fresh stimulus to cooperation among the developing countries.

In reference to India's role within the Nonaligned Movement, the FEC president said, addressing Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi: "There is not doubt that under India's chairmanship and through your personal contribution, the Movement of Nonalignment has become even stronger and more aware of its own strength and potentials in the circumstances forced on it by the present international development."

Bilateral Trade Discussed

LD282223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Delhi 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Instead of the planned 1-hour talks, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, met for 2 full hours and agreed to meet again tomorrow behind closed doors to continue with the exchange of views about the nonaligned countries' future activities, the summit in Harare, and bilateral cooperation.

Today's talks were open in the true sense of the word and both prime ministers expressed desire for mutual understanding.

The two prime ministers stated that there had been a halt in the "negative trends" in bilateral economic cooperation and trade. It is estimated that the trade exchange in both directions will soon reach, and the two countries will try to see that it exceeds, the sum of \$200 million. It was said that trade in the first 6 months of 1986, together with the business deals already concluded will make it possible for goods to be exchanged in both directions to the value of the planned \$100 million and even to reach the sum of \$140 million. The value of overall trade last year amounted to \$72 million, and the year before \$35 million.

In this part of the talks particular attention was focused on the action the two countries should take to eliminate all the obstacles to not only increased trade but also to wider economic and industrial cooperation. It was agreed in this context that a greater use should be made of tariff concessions, provided for by the tripartite agreement concluded by Yugoslavia, India, and Egypt over 20 years ago.

In the part of the talks devoted to international issues the two prime ministers established great identity and a closeness of views about the nonaligned countries' priority actions and activities. Of course, most attention was centered on the preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned in Harare and cooperation between India and Yugoslavia in these preparations.

Tomorrow's talks between Gandhi and Mikulic will provide guidelines for the aides to continue discussing, within the delegations and departments, some specific issues of bilateral cooperation and to try to resolve them.

Talks With Vice President

LD291051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- Indian Vice President Ramaswami Venkataraman and FEC President Branko Mikulic today assessed that Yugoslav-Indian economic cooperation is lagging behind the political relations between the two countries. In today's talks, they concluded that economic relations are not improving rapidly enough because of the general economic crisis in the world, but also because of the insufficient knowledge of the economic capabilities and scientific and technological achievements of the other side.

The Indian vice president and the FEC president agreed that the foreign debts burden is threatening to cause the collapse of the economies of individual overindebted countries, which are primarily developing countries, and is causing serious damage to the whole world economic system. They also agreed that the developing countries and the nonaligned countries must organize themselves better, engage in reciprocal cooperation, and help each other by exploiting their own wealth and experience.

In a long conversation, the Indian president [as received] stressed that his recent visit to Yugoslavia had helped him to better understand the Yugoslav system and comprehend Yugoslav economic difficulties.

FEC President Branko Mikulic this morning laid a wreath at Rajghat, the place where the cremated remains of Mahatma Gandhi, the creator of the modern and free India, lie. Branko Mikulic also visited the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Museum, in which the portrait of President Tito occupies one of the most honored positions. Mikulic noted in the visitors book that the memorial museum "leaves an impressive impression of the struggle of the peoples of this friendly country for freedom and independence and of the Nehru's prominent role in this celebrated struggle." Mikulic then visited the Indira Gahdhi Memorial Museum. In front of the monument marking the spot where the assassins struck on 30 October 1984, he paid his respects to the woman who, for the longest time, was prime minister of India.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS ALGERIAN LEADER, DISCUSSES SUMMIT

LD251917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Smail Hamdani, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry and member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of Algeria [titles as received].

Dizdarevic and Hamdani discussed bilateral relations and preparations by Yugoslavia and Algeria for the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

BELGRADE LC CITY COMMITTEE LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD281727 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0749 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Boris Yeltsin, the first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, a delegation of the city committee of the Belgrade LC organization, led by its chairman Dragisa Pavlovic, left today on a 4-day official visit to Moscow.

CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS STOPPED

AU281304 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1013 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Gustav Chalupa report from Belgrade]

[Text] The Belgrade government has stopped the construction of additional nuclear power plants and has started to work out a new energy supply plan. With this official announcement Belgrade is reacting to the mounting resistance against nuclear power which -- after the nuclear disaster at the Soviet Chernobyl plant -- has acquired a dimension in Yugoslavia that cannot simply be ignored. The Mikulic government, which is faced with urgent economic problems, want to defuse a dangerous powder keg of public opinion by means of this statement on nuclear power.

As is known, Belgrade planned the construction of four nuclear power plants. One nuclear power plant, made in the United States, has been in operation for some years in Krsko. At the beginning of June an opinion poll conducted by a Belgrade research institute showed that 76 percent of those polled condemned nuclear power as dangerous and, when asked a pertinent question, stated that nuclear power should be used only when all other energy sources are totally exploited.

Prime Minister Mikulic has drawn the consequences from this and ordered the responsible ministries to prepare a detailed list of all available energy sources and reserves by the end of September. Yugoslavia is lucky enough to have hundreds of millions of tons of coal and still unused hydroelectric power. This fact was referred to by some thousands of nuclear power opponents who had gathered in Belgrade's student center and formed a Yugoslav umbrella organization of the numerous, quite active environmentalist groups.

Public opinion in Yugoslavia was also roused by reports launched in the press about secret contacts between Bonn and Belgrade concerning the final storage of nuclear waste in Yugoslavia. This happened only a short time after the Slovene regional government had refrained -- under pressure from Austrian opponents of nuclear power -- from storing nuclear waste near Slovenjgradec. As a result of protest rallies in Croatia, 110 Croatian villages passed a resolution in which they opposed the construction of nuclear facilities and the storage of nuclear waste on their territories. The rallies escalated to an unexpected degree and found a widespread echo among young people in particular.

At the congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth in Belgrade opponents of nuclear power pinned badges saying "Nuclear Power -- No Thank You!" on to the lapels of the party's highest representatives who attended the congress.

In the meantime, it has become clear that the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, with its terrible consequences for Yugoslavia too, saved the Belgrade government from signing an agreement on the construction of at least one nuclear power plant by the Soviet Union. The agreement was ready for signing and had to be cancelled at the last moment by former head of government Milka Planinc. Yugoslavia which, as an associated member of CEMA also participates in planning and equipping nuclear power plants, was obligated to place the order for construction of the planned nuclear power plant at Prevlaka near Croatia's capital Zagreb with the Soviets in return for subcontracted products. As is known, industrial companies from Zagreb and Sarajevo had also delivered equipment for the Chernobyl plant in the USSR. Yugoslavia's only operating nuclear power plant at Krsko on the border between Slovenia and Croatia was constructed by the Americans. In spite of strict security measures the government does not seem to be happy with it, all the more so as over the past few days it has become known that the storage facilities for nuclear waste are full and cautious questions concerning final storage in other Yugoslav republics have met with unexpected opposition.

There is hardly anyone capable of laughing at the strange situation whereby a country at first even offered the use of storage facilities for nuclear waste to other countries producing power with nuclear facilities now does not know what to do with its own waste.

LJUBICIC ADDRESSES RASKA POLITICAL AKTIV

AU281804 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 86 p 6

[T. Milic Report]

[Excerpts] Raska, 18 Jul -- On the second day of his visit to Kopaonik, Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his associates visited tourist resorts which are being built on this mountain, opened the asbestos mine at Korlace, and held talks with the Raska Commune Political Aktiv. [passage omitted]

As far as Kosovo is concerned, Ljubicic was emphatic: "In the interest of all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo we must not let this situation smolder forever. If this was permitted this could threaten our security considering complex political situations in Europe and the world.

"We want a resolute struggle which would halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, secure the return of a large number of emigrated citizens, and create many jobs. Currently a number of working groups are examining numerous cases of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate and we hope that the circumstances in the province will change with the help from Serbia and the whole of Yugoslavia," said Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, at the end of his talk with the Raska political aktiv.

HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REPORTED IN KOSOVO

AU281807 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 86 p 4

[D. Sverko Report]

[Excerpts] When will the economy of Kosovo get on the right track? This is the question to which even the best-informed businessmen cannot give a precise answer. [passage omitted]

Unemployment

One of the biggest economic and social problems of Kosovo is unemployment. The number of people without a job has risen to 120,720. At the end of 1985 there were 546 unemployed people per each 1,000 employed (in the rest of the country there were 162). It is estimated that the number of unemployed will increase 2.5 times by 1990, despite the better-planned investment structure because the rate of population growth is not expected to decrease. [passage omitted]

Agreements

Between 1981 and 1985, 115 self-managing agreements between associated labor organizations from all over the country and Kosovo worth 134.7 billion dinars were signed. This should create jobs for 22,300 unemployed people. By 1985, 31 projects were completed and 5,800 people employed and it is expected that the remainder of the total of 64 approved projects will be completed during this and the next year. [passage omitted.]

KOSOVO PUPIL RECEIVES PRISON SENTENCE

AU241754 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Pristina circuit court presided by [name indistinct] sentenced today Fatmir Shahini, pupil in the fourth from of the Urosevac Economic School, to 6 years imprisonment for hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism. It was established during investigations that the accused, Fatmir Shahini, carried out a criminal act, namely, association for purposes of hostile activity. In March 1985, he joined the hostile organization of the Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo, and [words indistinct]. The main intention of this hostile group was the creation of a Republic of Kosovo, an intention whose content is by now well known.

ALBANIAN DELEGATION TO ATTEND RAILROAD OPENING

AU291004 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] An Albanian Government delegation will attend the ceremony which our country will organize to mark the completion of the Yugoslav part of the railroad which links the two countries, reports ATA, the Albanian news agency. The railroad between Titograd and Hani I Hotit is 24.7 km long and is the only Albanian rail link with the world.

BRIEF

KOSOVO DEBT -- Pristina, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to a statement from today's session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province, debts of the Kosovo economy totalled \$1.024 billion dollars at the end of last year, of which 72 percent was the capital and the remainder the interest. The biggest part of the debt, \$985 million dollars, is to the convertible currency area, and most of the debt is concentrated in the composite work organizations the Kosovo Electricity Industry, Trepca mines, and Feronikel. A total of \$110,200,000 was repaid last year. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT Jul 86 LD]